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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

THE DISTRICT WORKHOUSE

Down at the District workhouse near Occoquan, experiments as striking in workhouse management as those of Thomas Mott Osborne in penitentiary administration, have been worked out. Their development, happily, has not been accom-panied by the blasts of publicity that herald the Sing Sing perform

Superintendent Whittaker finds he needs new laws to continue his progress. Recommendation of indeterminate sentence and a parole law are made in his annual report. A few years ago he might have been looked upon as a dreamer or a sentimentalist for saying that, with these reforms and correct management of the workhouse, '80 per cent of all normal subjects will be returned to society an asset rather than a liability." Nowadays that is not a startling statement. Business men of Henry Ford's caliber have stated the same truth.

Probably Superintendent Whittaker is not far from the truth when e estimates that 50 per cent of the nmates of institutions like his are abnormal. These are the men who demand treatment and care, not punishment. It is the other 50 per cent that is worth working with, and experiments with humane methods at the workhouse, even in the absence of the parole and indeterminate sentence, have shown that many of these men may be turned back to the community to become honest and hard working citizens.

THE GREATER STRATEGY

It is impossible to suppress the played and won a strategical game as wide as Europe. A hundred, yes, so recently as twenty years ago, the game of war was to fool the enemy throughout an area as wide perhaps as two or three American counties. have put an end to the possibility of surprises on a nation-wide scale. The British, for instance, raised an army of about three million men while the world listened to them grumbling about the difficulties of raising one million. The Russians have been driven back out of their western territories, only to make a stand in the interior where conditions are more favorable to them and less favorable to their enemies: and just at the time when conditions convenient for the Germans to rush troops back to their western front, the western allies enter on their grand drive. They mobilize the but it is not yet time to assume that armies of Greece and rush new the submarine is a failure. armies of French and British to the Germany is engaged up to the eyes on both eastern and western fields.

that the advantage of superior memorandum by which this recom-mobility will henceforth be on the mendation was enforced. side of the allies, thanks to their control of the seas and the wide tion that will be presented to them.

CURES IN THE NEWS

In his address to the medical stu-

When doctors disagree, what is mains that is mains that the layman to think? Scientists of rule has built up, out of the frag- to doing his Christmas chopping has high reputs experimented with the ments of the Spanish and Portu-carly,

The Washington Times therapeutic properties of radium. guese empires, several great republication of the control of the contro sults, were claimed on high author- the world as the parent countries. ity. It was inevitable that the sup- Brazil was a colony of Portugal. posed miracles wrought by this newly discovered substance should be recently; Brazil became a republic. heralded far and wide.

When Dr. Wood, an eminent authority on cancer, and others said tury; Spain has gone on its mon-there were no miracles the newspa-archical way. Which of the two countries may be credited with the pers printed that, too.

No doubt there have been sensa tional stories about medical discovare hard to get from the members of ous, patriotic, and capable countries the profession to which Dr. Wood in the world. Can it be said to have belongs.

BEATING THE SUBMARINE

the British naval authorities have successfully coped with the submarine menace, are gradually leaking out, and they suggest strongly that the early enthusiasm about the undersea boat as a revolution in naval methods was premature, to say the least. By the use of submerged nets anchoded to floats, by patrolling the sea lanes with fast destroyers and motorboats carrying three-inch guns, by using aeroplanes as scouts to detect the presence of the submarines even when they are submerged, by the use of an undersea electrical device which is said to show the presence and position of the submersible craft—by these and other methods, the British have deprived the underwater boats of most of their capacity for harm and torn away the veil of mystery which represented most of their capacity for harm. It is necessary, however, in considering these really wonderful which they are loyal!" Dr. Goodaccomplishments of British ingenuity, to realize that these devices are to have been learned backward. peculiarly adapted to meating the special conditions attending such operations in the waters around the British islands. It is not so certain that the devices which serve to de stroy the usefulness of the submarine as an offensive weapon for Germany would be so successful in destroying it as a defensive weapon for this country. Along the many inquiry, whether the allies have thousands of miles of our coasts, an played and won a strategical game as wide as Europe. A hundred, yes, so recently as twenty years ago, the game of war was to fool the enemy throughout an area as wide perhaps as two or three American counties. The flying machine, the telephone, telegraph, and wireless, the perfecting systems of espionage, have made systems of espionage, have made structured by the presence of Mrs. David Chambers McCan, president of the Los Angeles civil service commission. Mrs. McCan sheds some light on the career of women as office holders since California has had the vote. She points to the fact that, at present, though women have been most active in politics in Los Angeles, there are but two women holding paid positions in the city government. One must be known fully, before we can assume that it has settled the same set of problems that face this coun-There is, indeed, in the actry. counts of British achievements against the submarine, much to suggest that the submersible boat may prove a more useful weapon for this country than it can ever be for any other country. Our conditions and our problems are unique; the methods and instrumentalities that would serve here might not be useful in in the east are such that it is least other waters. It is very well demonstrated that after all the battleship and the powerful cruiser re-

main the right arm of sea power;

Dr. Frank L. Goodnow, adviser to In short, it would appear that Yuan Ski-kai, president of China, been trying to do something about he allies are matching the pre- is alleged to have advised that the aredness of their enemy with a republican experiment in that coun- Fletcher a bill was introduced in the easure of readiness and mobility try be abandoned, and that a monthat could hardly have been expect- archy be set up. It was hard to beed when the war's first operations lieve that an American scholar demonstrated the startling super- should have given such advice; but iority of the Germans in these re- there is now presented to the pubgards. It is quite possible indeed lic a purported summary of the

Dr. Goodnow rests his case on

the assumption that the Chinese range of choice for fields of opera- people are not far enough advanced in general knowledge, in govern-The tremendousness of the assault mental methods, in appreciation of so suddenly let loose in the west the duties of citizenship in a countells, too, of the perfection of try popularly governed, to be able mobilization of the industrial re- to perform those duties reliably. He speaker thinks otherwise. sources of the allies. They are now says that the South and Central able to overmatch their enemy in the American countries "would seem lavish use of ammunition, in num- to inculcate the same lessons which ber of guns, great and small, in may be derived from the experiences men, and in every product of thor- of the United States and France. ough organization for such a strug- These lessons concern the difficulty gle. These things are the products of establishing a regular succession of the greater strategy that, rather to the executive power in a repub- cover quite a few spinning merrily than the minutize of field operations, lic: it must have the most intellimust at length decide the war's is- gent class of citizens or else it will be in continual broils over the control of the executive power.

One wonders whether, in citing the Latin-American countries, Dr. Goodnow intended to place them in condents at the opening of the scholas- trast to the United States and tic year at Columbia University Dr. France; whether he meant to Francis Carter Wood held the news- present them as examples of the papers up to scorn for their ex- failure of republican forms, while ploitation of new "cures." Declar- France and the United States were ing that radium will do nothing for designed to illustrate the successes the cure of cancer that cannot be of those forms, working through done with the knife, he asserted that properly intelligent and understandin future we shall hear very little ing bodies of citizens. If Dr. Goodof its use in this connection. Yet, he now considers that republican govasserts, the press has exploited the ernment has been a failure in Latinvirtues of radium so widely that pa- America, he is assuming something tients are refusing to undergo the that most Americans will deny. operations that would save them There have been disorders in the the other side's. and "fall a prey to the first quack latin countries; chronic ones in with a tube full of some powder." some of them. But the fact remains that a century of republican

Portugal remained a monarchy until Argentina was a Spanish possession. It has been a republic for a cengreater progress since the separation? Chile was Spanish. It is one ries, unwarranted by fact. But facts of the best governed, most prosper-

falled as a republic? The form of government, after all is not conclusive of anything. A great, peaceful, honest people like Details of the methods by which the Chinese, with a civilization older than any other, with their own literature, arts, ideals, would not be turned into a turbulent, raging, revolutionary mass by a change in the form of government. China is in fact about the last country that would be expected to explode into revolution and anarchy over a presi-

dential succession. Dr. Goodnow indulges some other observations that seem no more defensible. "China," he opines, "has been attempting to introduce constitutional government under less favorable auspices than would have been the case had there been a royal family present which the people regarded with respect and to which they were loyal." This perhaps refers to the ease with which the Stuarts in England and the Bourbons over half the continent of Europe were disposed of! It has always been so easy to get a country to kick out a family of kings, and especially a family of kings that the country really likes "and to now's lessons of history would seem

WOMEN IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Here are two of the favorite bromides of the anti-suffragists:

"If women get the vote they will try to usurp all the offices in sight." Women are incapable of taking a broad view of economic problems, even of those which directly affect the home and the kitchen."

Both are refuted by the presence

sitions in the city government. One of these is a former school teacher who married and whose services needed as a member of the school board.

Only nineteen women, including Mrs. McCan, are in positions on boards or commissions, where they are rendering effective service for their city without any compensation.

As to the second proposition, Mrs. McCan is likewise a refutation, because she is now engaged in leading a campaign for the creation, by Congress, of a national marketing commission. She and other women have studied high prices, and they have come to the conclusion, not new, that lending the farmer money it is an unneutral act, is calculated to have studied high prices, and they have come to the conclusion, not new, that lending the farmer money its to be used in the purchase of munitions of war. cause she is now engaged in leadnew, that lending the farmer money to increase his production is not going to do much good unless he can market his products more readcan market his products more readily. But she and her associates have the matter, and through Senator last session for the creation of a national commission, to be supplemented by a chain of State and

county commissions. The practicability of this plan is another matter, but the point is that women, when they emerge into public life, can grasp broader issues. and they are considerably more interested in solving them than in grabbing public office for the sake of the pay envelope.

It takes a frost to make the chestnuts good, but ye after-dinner

After the last sword is pummeled into a plowshare, the Yaqui might meet the Kurd in a world's series to decide the cruelty championship.

The bugologist seeking new species of spiders should be able to disacross the main entrance to The Hague peace palace.

If Dr. Dumba would only delay his departure until Thanksgiving, could celebrate both events at the same time.

A Russian order for 3,000,000 pairs of boots indicates somebody is going on a long, long journey.

The Haitian army has agreed to surrender provided it can walk out with all the honors due such a distinguished personage.

That rebellion in Ceylon was a That rebellion in Ceylon was a cal engineer in the Bureau of Stand-tempest in quite the biggest teapot. ards, today was promoted to the \$2,400

Fall is here, with each one of the contestants claiming it to be

When it comes to the woodpile, the youngster of the family objects

SCHWAB TO TAKE

Behalf of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—At the rate at which subscriptions to the \$500,000,000 Angio-French bond offering were coming to hand yesterday it appeared likely that the total at the close of business today would justify the closing of the underwriting syndicate. A man in a potion gave it as his opinion that \$400,000. 000 was in sight before 3 o'clock yester-day, and he predicted that an additional \$100,000,000 would be subscribed when to

si00,000,000 would be subscribed when today's mail had been opened.

Charles M. Schwab's company, the
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which has
profited more by the war business than
any other American company, has
agreed to take \$25,000,000 of this issue.
This would make more than \$55,000,000
taken by the investors, an individual
subscription in excess of \$30,000,000 having been received earlier.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan
& Co. said last night that the response
from all centers had been most gratifying, and that the enthusiastic response made by New York city, which
will probably take \$300,000,000 of the
issue, had been beyond expectations.
Instances were reported of smaller
banks and trust companies, which had
been put down provisionally (or small
amounts, taking several times the
amount set opposite their names. One
Wall Street institution, which had been
asked to take \$250,000, put in its application for \$3,00,000.

Wall Street institution, which had been asked to take \$250,000, put in its application for \$2,000,000.

Never has any government made an external loan aproaching this in size, and the syndicate managers are feeling their way. Few of them believed a week ago that it would be possible to distribute anything like half a billion dollars at once, and they felt safe in allowing individuals desiring only small amounts to come in on equal terms with J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, and other great banking institutions, forming the syndicate.

One of the very largest banks in the country told inquirers that not only were they allowing customers to enter the syndicate at \$65, but they were granting the same privilege to anyone applying, even though the application was prepared to take but \$100 worth and was not known to the bank.

The small aplications will be grouped and included as part of the application made by the bank, but if the total application or reduction will be made in the small applications. Many people called yesterday to enter subscriptions running from a single \$100 to \$1,000, and they were all assured that they would have the full advantages of syndicate membership.

The bonds will be paid for in three

GERMAN SOCIETIES OF D. C. OPPOSE LOAN

Declare Allied Credit Will Throw Burden of England's Debt

on America.

Resolutions have been adopted by the United German Societies of the Dis-trict, urging all members of organizations affiliated to withdraw at

Motet Choral Society's Season Begins Tuesday

The seventh season of the Metet Choral Society will commence next Tuesday evening with the first rehearsal at St. John's parish hall. Sixteenth street, near H street, at 8 o'clock.

street, near H street, at 8 o'clock.
Two concerts will be given this season, it is announced, the dates to be announced later Otto T. Simon, director, declares the coming season promises to be more successful even than those of the neart. Officers of the Society are Edgar R. S. Embrey, executive chairman; Miss Jean Stier, secretary; Mra. Embrey, treasurer; Louis Thompson, librarian. Accompanists, as in the past, will be Mrs. Simon and George H. Wilson.
There are a few vacancies in the membership, and these will be filled as soon as possible. Application should be made to Miss Jean Stier, 3238 R street northwest.

National Domestic Arts School Ready for Opening

and M street, with a record enrollment.

The enlarged faculty—now numbering twenty-two members—averages one teacher to each ten students. The modern trend toward practical education for young ladies of this country is clearly evidenced by the enthusiasm displayed by those whose names appear on the rolls of this institution. This year is a signal one in the school's history inasmuch as its statement for opening day is reversed. Instead of two rooms and six students, as recorded twelve years ago, today's record is six buildings and close to 200 students. The noticeable increase is in the household art department, and the courses specializing in interior decoration.

Last night.

The measure was introduced by President of the Park View section. Mr. Wilmeth was made an honorary member. James C. Hoyle was elected to serve out the term. Horace R. George, who had been acting secretary opposing any action by the Combination of this office.

After a lengthy debate another measure opposing any action by the Combination of the greatest heads for the commercial and patriotic development of the Secretary J. C. Culberwell, was elected falls power project was tabled until the next meeting. Many members extended to serve out the term. Horace R. George, who had been acting secretary opposing any action by the Combination of the greatest needs for the commercial and patriotic development of the Secretary J. C. Culberwell, was elected to serve out the term. Horace R. George, who had been acting secretary is secretary for the remainder of the term of this office.

George H. Russell and President J. G. McGrath were elected delegate and alternate, respectively, to the Federation.

Misc Paul Suffragest

Five Changes Made in

Department of Commerce

Frank W. Glading. associate electrical engineer in the Bureau of Standard, today was promoted to the \$2,400 kman voters' convention in San Francisco, is now traveling ensward, and is worked to return to Washington early like office of the Secretary temporary the office of the Secretary temporary circoan, at \$1,200, in the Census Bureau; the Bureau of Carl Lines as electrician, at \$1,200, in the Census Bureau; the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce temporary appointment of Carl Lines as electrician, at \$1,200, in the Census Bureau; the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce temporary appointment to enfranchise women. She will also take an active has been promoted to surgion at \$1.25 the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce temporary Paul G. Capps part in the work of organizing the pageant in honor of Susan B. Anthony and Goodetic Survey. Paul G. Capps has been promoted to surgion at \$1.25 the bullding to be used for school playing the pageant in honor of Susan B. Anthony and Goodetic Survey. Paul G. Capps has been promoted to surgion at \$1.25 the survey of the contract made in the Contract made

Great Mass of Work AMERICAN TRADEUP \$25,000,000 BONDS Before I. C. C. Brings 300 PER CENT, SAYS Subscribes to the Allies Local on Demand for New Laws BRITAIN'S ANSWER

Railroads, Public, and Members of Commission Raise Cry for Legislation to Relieve All Concerned From Congestion of Business—Congress to Take Up Matter Next Session.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

From the railroads, the public, and the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is being raised the voice of an insistent demand that legislation be passed to relieve all concerned from the congestion of business before the commission.

The subject will come before Congress at the next session, and will be pressed for an answer. Various plans have been proposed for accomplishing the desired results. Commissioner Edgar E. Clark, one of the veterans of the body, has declared himself in favor of enlarging the membership of the commission, and authorsing it to divide itself into groups, each of which should act with the full authority of the commission in matters laid before it.

WHAT THE COMMISSION THINKS.

On this point Mr. Clark declares that rates in the country will represent the commission has considered care-some form of determination or approved the commission. the commission has considered carefully, and agrees with him. Here is his statement of its opinion:

ten about the necessity for a reorganor the commission itself. No one rebefore the commission the whole public is concerned, and many who are not before the commission may be affected, we may well doubt the wisdom and practicability of dividing the jurisdiction geographically, with the certainty that at times cases involving the same facts and principles will be decided different jurisdictions. The Supreme Court pointed out the impossibility of maintaining the underlying principles of the act if the courts in their several jurisdictions were to passe unon questions of an administrative or a quasi-judicial nature."

tive or a quasi-judicial nature." The commission has given much thought to this subpect and to the various plans for simplifying and expediting the work, and has reached the conclusion that the largest measure of relief would be secured by enlarging the membership of the commission and authorising it o divide itself into groups or divisions, each division to have and exercise all the powers of the commission in the matters or cases referred to it. This would give us a mobile but still a centralized body, which could change its divisions and assignments to divisions when and as circumstances might require."

Body To Value Railroads.

at he personally regarded the work surpassing importance that a commiscourt over rates and charges; questions in which the whole transportations in which the whole transportation scheme of a grand division of the country were involved. When the Dolliver act passed, it was farthest from everybody's thought that the commission should be given authority to fix a general fabric of rates for the whole system of railroads. Yet in the recent system of railroads. Yet in the recent advance rate castern and western advance rate the railroads once eager to deny such a power to the commission, have appealed to it to exercise that power; the public has assented, and there is no doubt in anybody's mind that the commission has become, by force of circumstances, the real rate maker of the whole country. It will be only a few more years until practically all the

Originated Section Plan. Senator Dolliver was probably the originator of the idea of a commisworking through sections, Bu he had the idea of geographical divi of the commission the magnitude and the northeast, another in the Atlantic of the commission the magnitude and the northeast, another in the Atlantic complexity of the duties placed upon it. The system under which our courts are organized and their several jurisdictions defined is often pointed to as pattern for organizing the work of the commission. Insamuch as in ordinary litigation before the courts the parties in interest are generally all before the court, while in matters coming before the court, while in matters coming before the commission the whole public.

A proposal to create a bunch of

ask Congress to write that provision into the law, for he considered it too radical. But he believed, just as events have demonstrated, that that Dolliver act would muitiply the duties of the commission to such a point that it would have to be relieved or else would be awamped.

**A proposal to create a bunch of offices paying \$10,000 a year is always likely to find supporters in Congress; and it will is the present case. However, the Interstate Commerce Commission has a large fund of public confidence, and there is a powerful backing for any proposal that decisions have been broad and basic enough to give the feeling that confidence can be reposed in it. Even among people who would be willing to see the commission method of regulation abolished, there is realization that it is now pretty definitely established, and that the necessary thing is to make it work as well as possible. It is assumed that the commission will recommend to Congress legislation along the lines laid down by Commissioner Clark. This body is not, like a Cabinet department, responsible directly to the President and to Congress; it may communicage to either; and, in short, occupies a curriously anomalous position in that it is rather a law unto itself. occupies a curiously anomalous posi-tion in that it is rather a law unto

sion was purely an ornamental bedy with almost no real powers, it wrote surpassing importance that a commission, should give undivided attention to it. It is near a decade since the Dolliver-Hepburn law passed. It increased the membership of the commission from five to seven, and greatly increased the powers of the body. As things have turned out, it also loaded up the commission with an amount of work which was quite impossible for it to handle with expedition. Though the general public does not yet fully appreciate the with expedition. Though the general public does not yet fully appreciate the release of the release of the release of the commission. But it did not win the confication has, by some developments of recent time, been given authority that even Senator Dolliver and that court set about to expect the release of control over rates and charges; questions of control over rates and the recommendation that it be

HURL VERBAL BRICKS OF CONVENTION HALL AT TRASH COLLECTOR

A resolution advocating the construction by the Government of a great convention hall and classic amphitheater October 5 marks the twelfth open-ing of the National School of Domestic was unanimously approved by the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association

ADVOCATE BUILDING

Miss Paul, Suffragist, On Way to Washington

Admission of sixty-four members marked the first autumn meeting of the Park View Citizens' Association.

Resignation of James L. Wilmeth, vice president, was accepted, as he had moved out of the Park View section.

Considerable discussion followed a complaint of J. E. Reed that the District trash collector refused to remove pipe, paint, buckets, etc., on the ground that they were not "trash." President McGrath said it was the fault of the contract made by the District with the contractor.

Commerce With Neutral Northern Europe Is Not Choked. Declares Sir Edward Grey.

The British government has made nating against American trade with neutral countries of northern Europe as means of building up its own co It cites figures with the object of

showing that American exports to the neutral countries in northern Europe have increased to a much greater exhave increased to a much greate tent than those of Great Britain.

declares that the total volume of trade of the United States with Sc navia and the Netherlands has inreased 300 per cent.

The British statement is in the form of a note addressed by Sir Edward Gray to Ambassador Page at London. By request of the London foreign office the note was given out at the State Depart-

Would Still Criticism.

In forwarding this note Great Britain was apparently moved by a purpose to still criticisms in this country, notably in the South, that it was exercising a blockade that helped its own business while interfering with American trade

with neutrals in Europe. With the note is a commu from Ambassador Page to the British Consul-General Skinner, of Lordon, cor tain statistics with regard to British trade with Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. These statistics were fur-

States exports compiled, they assert, from manifests of vessels actually arriving in Scandinavian and Dutch ports during the five months of January 1 to total United States trade for the year 1914 with those countries as given in

Washington Government reports. These show that while British re-ex-

Netherlands as a consequence of the closing of German ports. The total volume of the trade of the United States with these countries has increased 300 per qent. The value of the total increase in those exports during this period amounted to \$145,658,000."

IN CAPITAL TODAY

Reception to Pennsylvania members of the G.A.R. Pennsylvania Society of Washington. Perpetual Building, 1101 E street northwest. 8 p. m. Masonic—Mispah, No. 8, degrees, Eastern Star. Odd Fellows-Canton Washington, No. 1. National Union-Government Printing Office Council, Knights of Columbus—Dance at Country Club.

Amusements

National—"Too Near Paris." 8:15 p. m. Helasco—"The Two Virtues." 8:25 p. m. Poll's—"The Grand Army Man," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Meeting. Young Women's Hebrew Associa-tion, 1330 Tenth street northwest, 7:30 p. m.

Dr. Granger to Review Five-Year Pastorate

At Gunton-Temple Memorial Presby-